

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 482 053

HE 036 353

TITLE Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
2000-2001 Fact File.

INSTITUTION Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio,
Columbus.

PUB DATE 2001-00-00

NOTE 25p.

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive
(141)

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS College Students; *Enrollment; Higher Education;
*Institutional Characteristics; *Private Colleges

IDENTIFIERS *Ohio

ABSTRACT

This "Fact File" provides information about the independent colleges and universities in Ohio. Student enrollments at Ohio's independent colleges and universities range from under 200 to more than 10,000, with an average enrollment of 2,370. In fall, 1999, the institutions that are members of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio enrolled a total of 118,503 students. For 14 consecutive years, enrollment among Ohio's independent colleges and universities has grown. Among the 50 states, Ohio ranks sixth in private college enrollment, and 22% of all students attending college in Ohio attended private institutions. The report also provides information on nontraditional students in Ohio. (Contains 17 figures and 4 tables.) (SLD)

ED 482 053



OHIO INDEPENDENT COLLEGES TRANSFORMING LIVES TRANSFORMING COMMUNITIES

ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF OHIO

2000|2001 FACT FILE

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ABOUT AICUO

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio (AICUO) is the government liaison, public relations, and research organization for 50 privately supported, nonprofit institutions of higher education in Ohio. Members include four-year undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools and authorized by the Ohio Board of Regents.

AICUO was organized in 1969 to represent the interests of its members to Ohio's lawmakers, regulators, and citizens. AICUO seeks to strengthen student financial aid programs and bring about a greater understanding of the impact and contributions of Ohio independent colleges and universities. At the same time, AICUO works to promote the well-being of Ohio higher education as a whole, with special regard for the dual private/public nature and the responsibility to serve the educational, social, and cultural needs of the state and the nation.

The Ohio Board of Regents provides public oversight of Ohio's independent colleges and universities by granting certificates of authorization to nonprofit educational institutions that offer degrees within the state and by approving new degree programs and off-campus degree programs. Unlike public universities, independent colleges must seek institutional reauthorization from the Board of Regents at regular intervals. To receive authorization and degree approval, institutions must meet the Board of Regents' standards for faculty, curricula, and facilities. This process assures that colleges and universities have the appropriate resources to provide quality education and service to students.

2000 | 2001 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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DECEMBER | 2000



Baird Tipson



Larry H. Christman

Dear Friends,

Since 1975, the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio (AICUO) has been regularly producing a Fact File. As part of our continuing efforts to inform public policy-makers of the success of Ohio's independent colleges and universities and their statewide impact, it is our pleasure to present you with the *2000-2001 Fact File*.

AICUO represents a very diverse group of 50 independent, nonprofit institutions of higher learning. Our members include traditional liberal arts institutions, religious-affiliated institutions, a historically black university, a women's college, research and doctoral universities, and colleges specializing in fine arts, nursing, medical, and business fields. Each independent college or university has a mission and academic programs distinctive to the institution. However, Ohio's independent colleges and universities are similar in that they share a commitment to teaching, academic excellence, personal attention, development of the whole student, and improving the overall quality of life for their students, their communities, and the state.

We take great pride in the progress of Ohio's independent colleges and universities and in their many contributions to the State of Ohio. Ohio's independent colleges:

- enroll 32% (118,503 students) of all four-year students in this state, 73% of whom are Ohio residents;
- award 35% of all bachelor's degrees granted in Ohio;
- enroll 29% of all minorities attending Ohio four-year institutions;
- and, provide \$387 million in institutional financial aid to their students.

It is our hope that upon reading the *2000-2001 Fact File*, you will come away with a better understanding of Ohio's independent colleges and universities, and the invaluable services they provide. Ohio's independent colleges and universities are transforming lives, transforming communities, and transforming the state.

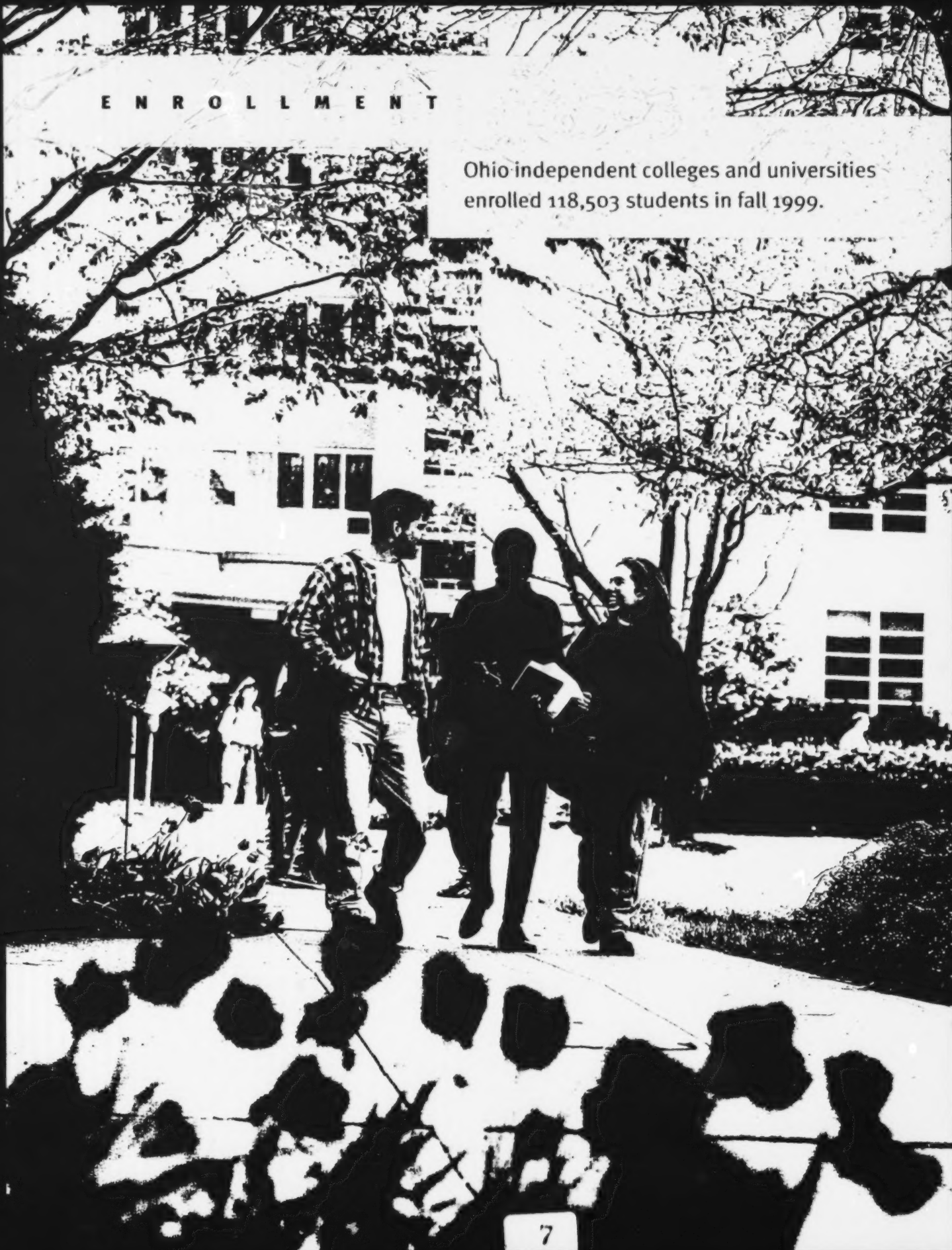
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Baird Tipson in dark ink.

Baird Tipson
Chair, AICUO
President, Wittenberg University

A handwritten signature of Larry H. Christman in dark ink.

Larry H. Christman
President, AICUO



ENROLLMENT

Ohio-independent colleges and universities
enrolled 118,503 students in fall 1999.

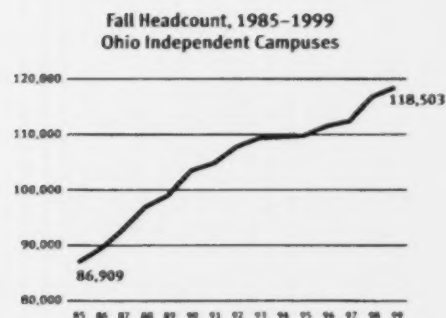
Student enrollments at Ohio's independent colleges and universities range from under 200 to more than 10,000, with an average enrollment of 2,370. In fall 1999, AICUO's members enrolled a total of 118,503 students. For 14 consecutive years, enrollment among Ohio's independent colleges and universities has grown.



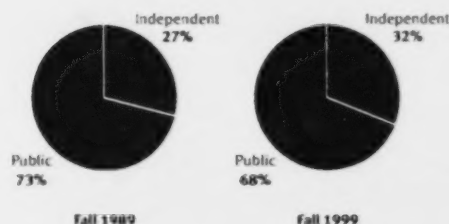
Ohio's independent college sector has increased its share of four-year student enrollment from 27% in 1989 to 32% in 1999. This is due to the consistent enrollment growth at independent colleges and declining enrollments at Ohio four-year public universities. Independent colleges have also increased their share of overall student enrollment, and in fall 1999, enrolled approximately 22% of all students attending Ohio two-year and four-year institutions. Increases in enrollment at independent campuses are occurring among all types of learners—traditional-age undergraduates, adult learners, part-time students, and graduate/professional level students.



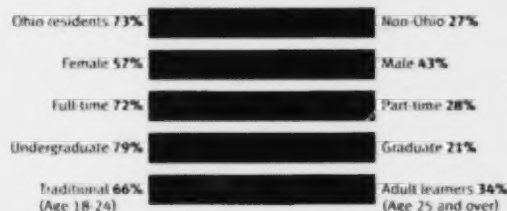
Ohio's independent colleges enroll one of the largest private college student bodies in the nation. Among the 50 states, Ohio ranks sixth in private college enrollment. This is significant since the State of Ohio ranks seventh in population and eighth in overall higher education enrollment.



**Independent College Share
of Ohio's Four-year Undergraduates**



**Enrollment Characteristics, Ohio
Independent Colleges, Fall 1999**



The needs of Ohio's workforce are ever changing in light of a more sophisticated and technologically advanced economy. Students of all ages who work full time and attend college part time need flexible learning options. The number of non-traditional students such as part-time students, adult learners, and transfer students attending independent colleges is increasing.



Ohio's independent institutions are meeting the needs of non-traditional learners through a variety of learning options such as off-campus programs or satellite locations; accelerated degree completion programs; weekend college; evening classes; and, more recently, on-line distance education.

Since 1990, the number of students attending Ohio independent colleges part time, either at the undergraduate or graduate/professional degree level, has increased by over 15% to 32,961 students in fall 1999. Students attending classes part time compose 28% of the overall student enrollment.



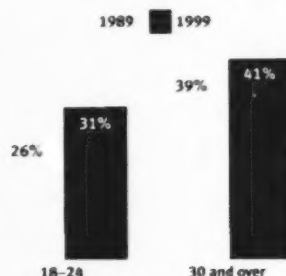
Ohio's independent institutions serve students of all ages. Traditional-aged (18-24) students comprise only 66% of the total student enrollment. More and more, adult learners are returning to college to earn or complete a degree, and the independent college sector is helping meet their needs. As a result, enrollment of students over the age of 30 has been increasing, particularly among those age 40 and older. During the last ten years, the number of students age 40 and over has increased by nearly 31%. Ohio's independent colleges are continuing to increase both their share of traditional-aged students and students age 30 and over pursuing baccalaureate degrees.



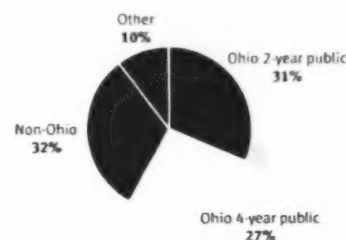
A considerable number of new students enrolling each year at independent institutions are transfer students. In fall 1999, 3,665 students transferred to Ohio's independent campuses. Nearly three of every five new transfers were from Ohio's public two- and four-year institutions. Approximately one-third of transfers to Ohio's independent colleges and universities are from outside Ohio.

The ability of students to transfer easily to Ohio independent colleges is made possible by the successful collaborative arrangements and articulation and transfer agreements Ohio independent institutions have with two-year colleges. Students coming from two-year institutions and desiring to complete a bachelor's degree welcome the flexibility independent colleges offer in accepting credit for previously completed course work.

**Independent College Share of
Four-year Undergraduates by Age**



**Sources of Transfer Students
Ohio Independent Colleges, Fall 1999**



AICUO INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT SURVEY | FALL 1999

7

	first-time full-time freshmen	full-time undergrads	full-time graduate & professional	part-time undergrads	part-time graduate & professional	total headcount	full-time equivalent
Antioch University	135	658	232	113	351	1,354	1,425
Art Academy of Cincinnati	48	195	0	21	12	228	205
Ashland University	537	2,182	1,031	665	2,221	6,099	4,180
Baldwin-Wallace College	714	2,964	69	1,038	575	4,646	3,803
Bluffton College	246	827	0	172	16	1,015	934
Capital University	533	1,938	616	869	616	4,039	3,397
Case Western Reserve University	763	3,057	3,472	323	2,448	9,300	7,966
Cedarville University	722	2,645	0	117	0	2,762	2,645
Columbus College of Art & Design	309	1,226	0	403	0	1,629	1,343
David N. Myers College	69	594	0	626	0	1,220	794
Dayton, University of	1,744	6,458	1,177	560	2,028	10,223	8,837
Defiance College	174	629	0	204	207	1,040	773
Denison University	587	2,077	0	12	0	2,089	2,081
Findlay, The University of	553	2,673	105	654	749	4,181	3,428
Franciscan University of Steubenville	316	1,540	165	154	291	2,150	1,925
Franklin University	63	1,170	465	2,642	196	4,473	3,291
Heidelberg College	259	971	15	389	206	1,581	1,317
Hiram College	278	958	0	246	0	1,204	1,116
John Carroll University	834	3,295	210	232	652	4,389	4,223
Kenyon College	459	1,572	0	16	0	1,588	1,577
Kettering College of Medical Arts	43	269	0	264	0	533	473
Lake Erie College	103	382	0	127	216	725	510
Lourdes College	33	421	0	837	0	1,258	731
Malone College	405	1,753	17	196	227	2,193	1,976
Marietta College	302	1,040	0	113	61	1,214	1,099
Mercy College of Northwest Ohio	26	76	0	133	0	209	186
Mount Carmel College of Nursing	25	240	0	57	0	297	260
Mount St. Joseph, College of	280	1,267	63	674	92	2,096	1,815
Mount Union College	639	2,060	0	217	0	2,277	2,178
Mount Vernon Nazarene College	394	1,739	0	104	73	1,916	1,827
Muskingum College	418	1,484	8	80	301	1,873	1,521
Northwestern Ohio, University of	1,027	1,753	0	302	0	2,055	1,853
Notre Dame College of Ohio	40	221	1	409	71	702	454
Oberlin College	703	2,848	21	103	1	2,973	2,905
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	0	0	445	0	1	446	447
Ohio Dominican College	187	1,379	0	756	0	2,135	1,620
Ohio Northern University	621	2,313	723	68	55	3,159	3,072
Ohio Wesleyan University	524	1,897	0	33	0	1,930	1,905
Otterbein College	510	1,733	6	854	408	3,001	2,485
Rio Grande, University of	393	1,518	1	333	100	1,952	1,672
Tiffin University	313	885	117	380	63	1,445	1,214
Union Institute, The	12	405	1,178	276	0	1,859	1,751
Urbana University	231	708	0	370	0	1,078	887
Ursuline College	88	504	14	536	205	1,259	1,010
Walsh University	274	969	53	431	121	1,574	1,307
Wilberforce University	217	945	0	19	0	964	951
Wilmington College	322	1,290	0	588	0	1,878	1,878
Wittenberg University	616	1,994	0	123	0	2,117	2,033
Wooster, The College of	513	1,685	0	24	0	1,709	1,689
Xavier University	774	3,260	671	698	1,837	6,466	5,422
TOTALS	19,376	74,667	10,875	18,561	14,400	118,503	102,389

D E G R E E S

25,046

Ohio independent colleges and universities
awarded 25,046 degrees in 1998-99.

During academic year 1998-99, Ohio's independent colleges and universities awarded 25,046 degrees from the associate through the doctorate levels. This included 16,915 bachelor's degrees, or 35% of all bachelor's degrees awarded by Ohio colleges and universities. Ohio's independent colleges also granted 34% of all master's degrees; 22% of all doctorate degrees and 35% of all professional degrees.



Historically, Ohio's independent institutions have graduated more students in proportion to their enrollments than have their public university counterparts. They continue to increase their share of enrollment and grant an even larger share of degrees. The share of bachelor's degrees that Ohio's independent institutions grant each year has grown from 32% in academic year 1990-91 to 35% in 1998-99.

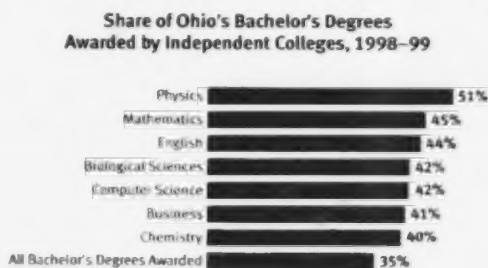


Ohio's independent institutions are graduating a significant number of students with degrees in many fields of study that are critical for the state to be an economic leader. In the areas of physics, mathematics, biological sciences, computer science, business and chemistry, Ohio's independent institutions award a disproportionate share of degrees.

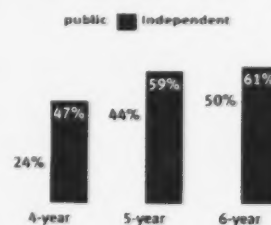
Ohio's independent colleges are also helping address the state's need for quality teachers. Independent colleges are an important provider of teachers for Ohio's schools. Thirty-seven of Ohio's independent colleges and universities are approved by the Ohio Department of Education to provide teacher education programs. In 1999, these institutions graduated more than 3,000 students with teacher certifications.

The foremost mission of independent institutions is teaching. To promote an environment conducive to teaching and learning, they provide small classes, personal attention, the opportunity to be taught by faculty, and a low average student-to-faculty ratio of 14:1. Consequently, students who attend independent colleges are more likely to graduate on time than if they attended public universities. Of those full-time college freshmen who entered Ohio independent colleges in 1993, the average four-year graduation rate was 47%, compared to an average four-year graduation rate of 24% for public university freshmen. The five-year independent college average graduation rate jumps to 59%.

The success independent institutions have in advancing students through to graduation requires strong retention efforts. A joint ACT/AICUO survey showed that, on average, 82% of first-time, full-time freshmen return to their Ohio independent college for a second year. This is compared to a 76% retention rate for Ohio public four-year campuses. While there are a variety of factors that may interrupt a student's academic career, independent institutions are committed to providing the necessary resources to help students stay in college, such as counseling and tutoring services; early intervention strategies; institutional loans to assist an unexpected family income situation; and mentors and advisors for new students.



**Average Graduation Rates Ohio Public
and Independent Four-year Campuses
Full-time, First-time Freshman
Cohort Entering Fall 1993**



Sources: IPEDS Completions Surveys | IPEDS Graduation Rate Surveys | Ohio Board of Regents

M I N O R I T Y
STUDENT SUCCESS

17,566

Ohio independent colleges and universities
enrolled 17,566 minorities.

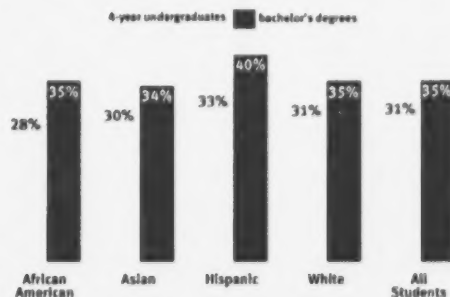


In fall 1999, minority students composed nearly 15% (17,566 students) of the total enrollment at Ohio independent institutions. This was 29% of all minority students attending Ohio four-year institutions. For the past five years, minority enrollment has been stable at Ohio's independent campuses. Of all minority students enrolled at Ohio's independent campuses, African Americans compose the largest percentage of the minority population - 51%.

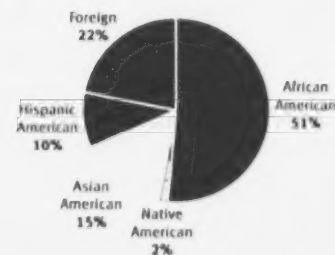


Minority students benefit from the many programs available to them at independent institutions, including minority scholarship funds; multicultural learning environments; advising, retention, early outreach, and recruitment programs. As a result, minority students are successful in completing their degrees at Ohio independent colleges and universities. Independent colleges grant a greater percentage of the state's degrees earned by minority students than their proportion of minority students enrolled. For example, in 1998-99 independent campuses enrolled 28% of all African American students attending four-year institutions. However, they conferred 35% of all bachelor's degrees earned by this student population. This same positive trend holds true for all types of students.

Independent College Share of
Four-year Undergraduates and Bachelor's
Degrees, by Race, AY 1998-99



Enrollment of Minorities by Categories
at Ohio Independent Colleges, Fall 1999



COMMUNITY
& ECONOMIC IMPACT

\$1.8 billion

Combined, Ohio's independent colleges
and universities spend \$1.8 billion.



The presence of independent colleges improves the quality of life for individuals and communities across the state. Independent colleges are not only educational and research institutions, but they are also cultural centers. As such, independent colleges bring art exhibits, lecturers, and musical, theatrical, and athletic performances to their communities. The library resources, technology capabilities, and athletic facilities at independent colleges are also frequently made available to local residents and businesses.

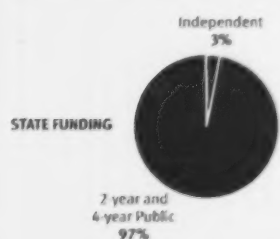
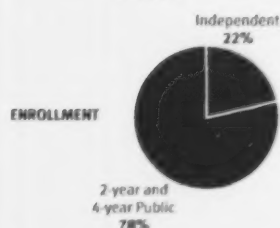
Communities also benefit by the community leadership roles that college administration and faculty assume and by independent colleges' emphasis on service learning and volunteering. Through volunteer work, students are helping transform communities in a variety of ways—by serving as mentors and tutors to local school children; conducting outreach programs for at-risk youth; serving and befriending the elderly; and assisting the efforts of nonprofit organizations. Partnerships with local schools are also an important aspect of independent colleges' outreach to their communities. Colleges and schools work together to improve and promote student academic achievement, teacher preparation, and professional development.

In addition to enhancing the quality of life for Ohioans, independent institutions make a significant impact on the state's economy. As employers, the independent higher education sector employs more than 25,000 people with a combined payroll exceeding \$800 million. Additionally, they spend more than \$1.8 billion on instruction, research, academic support, student services, and student aid.

To help meet the needs of business, industry, community, and government and to respond to social concerns, faculty at Ohio independent colleges engage in research and scholarship. They attract millions of dollars each year in research grants from private, state, and national sources. For example, in Fiscal Year 1998, independent-college researchers attracted \$173 million in research grants from the National Science Foundation alone.

In Fiscal Year 1999, the State of Ohio spent \$1.94 billion in direct higher education expenditures. Of that amount, Ohio's independent college students received only 3% of the total budget, yet these same institutions enrolled approximately 22% of all students attending two-year or four-year institutions in the state. Consequently, the state reaps a significant return on its investment in independent colleges and their students.

Share of Enrollment
and State Funding Received
by Ohio Public and
Independent Institutions
FY 1999



IMPACT OF NON-OHIO RESIDENTS

The commitment of Ohio's independent institutions to academic excellence, quality education, and individualized attention continues to attract students from Ohio, the nation, and around the world. The economic benefits that accrue to the state from non-residents attending Ohio's independent colleges are countless. Twenty-seven percent (nearly 29,000 students) of all students enrolled in Ohio's independent colleges and universities are from outside Ohio. This includes more than 3,600 international students. Ohio's independent colleges and universities enroll 25% of all foreign students coming to this state to attend four-year institutions.

It is difficult to capture the total economic impact that non-Ohio residents have on the state's economy. However, at a minimum, students from other states and nations spent \$562 million on tuition, fees, room, board, and other expenses. This does not include the additional dollars they and their families spent at Ohio's businesses. It costs Ohio's taxpayers nothing to educate these students as independent colleges are not publicly subsidized and non-residents do not receive state financial aid. Ohio further benefits from the enrollment of non-Ohio students as many choose to remain in the state after graduation, thus contributing to the state's economy as college-educated taxpayers.

\$387 million

Ohio independent colleges and universities provide
\$387 million in financial aid to their students.



Just as Ohio's independent institutions are diverse in their missions, they also vary greatly in the price they charge. For the 2000-2001 academic year, tuition and fees will range from \$5,983 to \$26,080. The undergraduate tuition and fees average is \$14,653. Twenty-five institutions charge below this statewide average.

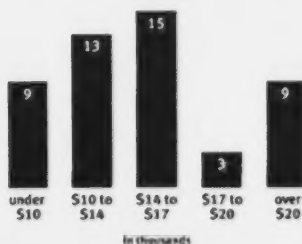
TUITION & FEES

Since 1990, the annual rate of increase in the average tuition and fees at Ohio's independent colleges has been declining. For the past five years, the increase in the average has been less than 5%. This rate has also been less than the national average for private colleges and less than the increase in the average tuition and fees for Ohio public universities.

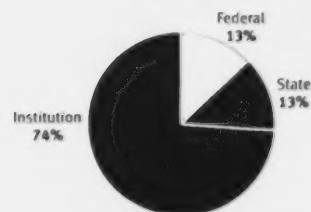
Ohio's independent colleges realize that college price is a concern for many families, and they are addressing this through innovative tactics to help control the price they charge while still maintaining high quality education and service for their students. In addition to the generous financial aid they provide, examples of ways in which institutions are trying to make college more affordable include: freezing room and board at the rate students pay their first year; offering free tuition to Ohio high school valedictorians and salutatorians; providing tuition discounts for siblings or children of alumni; paying for a fifth year of study if the student is unable to graduate in four years; payment plans; a reduced price for students who meet certain academic criteria or are from certain counties; and locking in the tuition rate the first year.



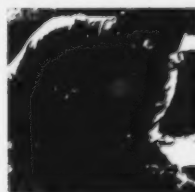
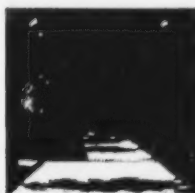
**Distribution of Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
Ohio Independent Colleges
AY 2000-01**



**Sources of Financial Aid Grants to Undergraduates at
Ohio Independent Colleges
AY 1998-99**



The availability of student financial aid often makes the amount paid by a student to attend an independent college similar to the amount that same student might pay to attend a public university.

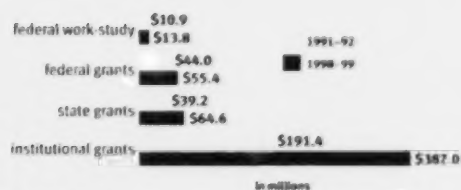


While the actual amount received will vary from student to student and from college to college, each of Ohio's independent colleges and universities is committed to making a private college education accessible to students from all types of socio-economic backgrounds by providing need-based and non-need-based financial aid.

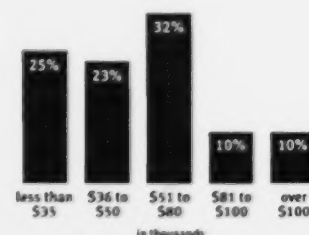
In 1998, 72% of all incoming freshmen at Ohio's independent institutions received financial aid based on need alone. Their financial aid package averaged nearly \$13,500. Compared to the average tuition and fees of \$14,653, this average financial aid package puts an independent college education within reach for many students. Independent institutions are the largest donor of financial aid to their students. During 1998-99, they provided nearly \$387 million of their own money in financial aid for their students. This was 74% of all grant aid received by Ohio independent college students. Since 1991, the amount independent institutions spend on financial aid has grown by 102%.

It is a myth that independent colleges enroll students from wealthy families only. The family income profiles of students attending both independent and public institutions are very similar. According to the ACT/AICUO study, 25% of entering full-time freshmen were from families earning \$35,000 or less; and almost half (48%) were from families earning \$50,000 or less. Only one of every five students was from a family with an income above \$80,000. Independent colleges' commitment to access and opportunity is also evident in the fact that they enroll many students who are the first ever in their families to attend college. Nationally, in 1995-96, 35% of the freshmen enrolled at independent colleges and universities were the first in their families to attend college. This is comparable to the 34% of first-generation students attending public institutions.

**Change in Financial Aid Dollar Volume
Ohio Independent Colleges,
AY 1991-92 and 1998-99**



**Family Income Distribution
of Full-time, First-time Freshmen
at Ohio Independent Colleges
Fall 1998**



OHIO FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

The State of Ohio plays an important role in creating access to a college education through the development and funding of state financial aid programs. Ohio's financial aid programs include a combination of need-based and merit-based aid, and they are designed to serve a diverse student population—full- or part-time students, and students attending two-year or four-year institutions, public, independent, or proprietary.

In recent years, the State of Ohio has greatly increased the amount of financial aid available to Ohio residents to attend Ohio colleges and universities. Since Fiscal Year 1991, state grants and scholarships have grown by 139% to reach \$206 million in FY 2001.

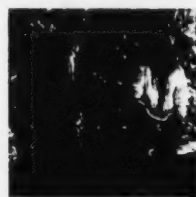
OHIO INSTRUCTIONAL GRANTS

In 1999-00, 111,396 students received need-based financial aid from the State of Ohio through the Ohio Instructional Grant or Part-time Instructional Grant programs. These two programs are critical in helping serve low-to-moderate income undergraduates who are Ohio residents and desire to attend an Ohio college or university.

The need-based Ohio Instructional Grant (OIG) program was created in 1970 to take advantage of a new, federal grant-matching program—the State Student Incentive Grant program. States were encouraged to create financial aid programs for low-income students in order to receive federal matching dollars. To qualify for the OIG, a student must be a resident of Ohio attending an independent, public, or proprietary institution. A family's gross annual income must not exceed \$33,000 to \$37,000, depending on family size, as mandated by law.

To encourage choice and assist lower income students in attending the colleges or universities that best fit their educational needs, the OIG tables reflect a portion of the cost difference between public, independent, and proprietary institutions. The OIG grant awards are 2.5 times greater if the student is attending an independent, nonprofit institution of higher education.

While the General Assembly has worked to improve the Ohio Instructional Grant program by increasing the income ceiling and raising individual grant awards, continued improvements are needed. Since 1980, increases in the Consumer Price Index have outpaced increases in the income ceiling. If the OIG income ceiling had risen at the same rate as the CPI, families with incomes around \$44,000 would qualify for the grant.

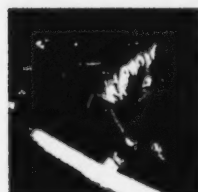


Ohio Instructional Grant Usage by Sector, 1999-2000

Sector	Awards	Amount	Average Award	Share of Amount
4 yr. Independent	10,389	\$20,810,530	\$2,003	26.3%
2-yr. Independent	59	95,930	1,626	0.1%
4-yr. Public	38,388	30,978,827	807	39.2%
2 yr. Public	21,069	14,168,719	672	17.9%
Proprietary	6,427	10,190,479	1,586	12.9%
Nursing	144	234,653	1,630	0.3%
Pennsylvania	1,452	2,540,149	1,749	3.2%
TOTAL	77,928	\$79,019,287	\$1,014	100.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ohio State Budgets FY 70 to FY99 | Office of State Grants and Scholarships, Ohio Board of Regents

The Ohio Student Choice Grant is financial aid for Ohio residents attending Ohio independent, nonprofit institutions of higher education. In 1983, the Ohio General Assembly established the Student Choice Grant program to provide an incentive for Ohio residents to choose Ohio independent colleges over out-of-state institutions and to promote choice for students in selecting the educational institutions that best fit their academic needs, as well as their personal and social interests.

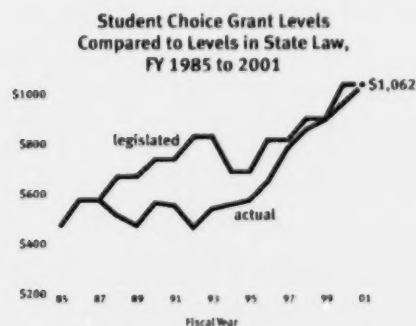


Recipients of the grant must be enrolled full time in a baccalaureate degree program. The formula for funding the Student Choice Grant is found in Ohio law. The grant is to be equal to 25% of the average undergraduate instructional subsidy at public universities for the last year of the previous biennium.

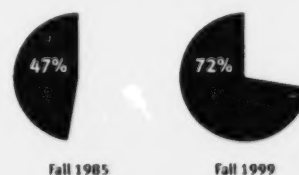
Beginning in FY 1988, the actual Student Choice Grant amount fell below the level authorized in Ohio law. However, after 12 years of being underfunded, the program has been fully funded during the second fiscal year of the previous two biennial budgets. For the 2000-2001, Ohio residents attending independent colleges are receiving a fully funded grant of \$1,062. Based on the funding formula, this amount equals 25% of the average undergraduate public university instructional subsidy for FY 1999.

The Student Choice Grant program greatly benefits the State of Ohio. The availability of the grant has proven to be an incentive for Ohioans to stay in Ohio for their higher education needs. Since 1985, the percentage of full-time freshmen at Ohio independent institutions who are Ohio residents has increased from 47% to 72%. The investment Ohio makes in one of its students through the Student Choice Grant program will more than pay off as a result of the higher taxable income college graduates earn.

Each year, the number of Student Choice Grant recipients continues to grow. This past academic year, almost 50,000 students received the grant. The savings to the State of Ohio by these students attending Ohio independent institutions over Ohio public universities is approximately \$283 million in instructional subsidy alone.



Percentage of Full-time, First-time Freshmen at Ohio Independent Colleges Who Are Ohio Residents



STUDENT CHOICE GRANT RECIPIENTS | FALL 1999

19

county	recipients	county	recipients	county	recipients
Adams	28	Hamilton	2,957	Noble	56
Allen	520	Hancock	674	Ottawa	170
Ashland	414	Hardin	238	Paulding	101
Ashtabula	349	Harrison	91	Perry	87
Athens	59	Henry	133	Pickaway	157
Auglaize	240	Highland	115	Pike	24
Belmont	195	Hocking	59	Portage	454
Brown	88	Holmes	138	Preble	116
Butler	581	Huron	341	Putnam	329
Carroll	146	Jackson	120	Richland	541
Champaign	236	Jefferson	357	Ross	131
Clark	625	Knox	411	Sandusky	239
Clermont	391	Lake	1,199	Scioto	107
Clinton	255	Lawrence	42	Seneca	536
Columbiana	403	Licking	593	Shelby	204
Coshocton	163	Logan	200	Stark	1,939
Crawford	243	Lorain	1,112	Summit	1,598
Cuyahoga	6,498	Lucas	1,300	Trumbull	560
Darke	154	Madison	187	Tuscarawas	473
Defiance	237	Mahoning	672	Union	157
Delaware	583	Marion	293	Van Wert	136
Erie	294	Medina	800	Vinton	18
Fairfield	482	Meigs	50	Warren	351
Fayette	118	Mercer	235	Washington	331
Franklin	4,253	Miami	306	Wayne	661
Fulton	148	Monroe	84	Williams	175
Gallia	144	Montgomery	1,644	Wood	330
Geauga	529	Morgan	33	Wyandot	160
Greene	484	Morrow	154	Unknown	5,399
Guernsey	235	Muskingum	364		

TOTAL

49,537

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U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS): National Postsecondary Aid Study (NPSAS).

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